She grew to hideous ſhape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment.* *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obſolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal ſins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and ſmould'ring *dreariment.* *Fairy Queen.*

DRE'ARY. *adj.* [ꝺꞃeoꞃıᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful.

The meſſenger of death, the ghaſtly owl,
With *dreary* ſhrieks did alſo yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, ſo horrid and ſo foul. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid.

Obſcure they went through *dreary* ſhades, that led
Along the vaſt dominions of the dead. *Dryden, Æn.* 6.
Towns, foreſts, herds and men promiſcuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *n. ſ.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net ſo often ſtopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern, gathering whatſoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oyſters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DREDGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; foulneſs; muddineſs; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a ſtrong taſte to this *dreggiſh* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby ſmall beer is rendered equal in miſchief to ſtrong. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Theſe num'rous veins, ſuch is the curious frame,
Receive the pure inſinuating ſtream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm. Creat.*

Ripe grapes, being moderately preſſed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be ſqueezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, Saxon; *dreggian*, Iſlandick.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could ſome other blame. *Davies.*
They often tread deſtruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*
We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and ſqueezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's deſign'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbiſh of mankind. *Dryden's Juv.*

What diffidence we muſt be under, whether God will regard our ſacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuſe of life, the days of loathing and ſatiety, and the years in which we have no pleaſure. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty.

I am ſure I can fiſh it out of her: ſhe is the ſluice of her lady's ſecrets: 'tis but ſetting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poiſon now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃencan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the ſea, hold notwithſtanding their freſhneſs and gloſſes, being rather new-dy'd than ſtain'd with ſalt water. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton's Sam.*
Now dam the ditches, and the floods reſtrain;
Their moiſture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture: in an ill ſenſe.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our ſwords in native blood. *Phillips.*

3. To phyſick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, ſpeedily let both ſick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

DRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a ſwill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let ſuch bethink them, if the ſleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill,
That in our proper motion we aſcend. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Phyſick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, ſays ſhe, how many haſt thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horſe a *drench*, ſays he; and anſwers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

A *drench* of wine has with ſucceſs been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infuſ'd. *Dryden.*

3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

Their counſels are more like a *drench*, that muſt be poured down, than a draught which might be leiſurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.

2. One that gives phyſick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, *brent* or *burnt.*

What flames, quoth he, when I the preſent ſee,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with cloaths.

The firſt requeſt
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dreſs'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look beauteouſly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and ſmile, and *dreſs* themſelves up in tinſel and glaſs gems and counterfeit imagery. *Taylour.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
'Till poets *dreſs'd* them up to charm the ſight. *Dryd. Epiſtles.*

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when *dreſſed* out, about the value of three hundred twenty-two thouſand nine hundred and ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh; to furniſh.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the houſe, handſomely *dreſſed* up, for the commiſſioners to ſit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is uſed in *dreſſing* up power with all the ſplendour abſoluteneſs can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loſes its natural reliſh of real truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be *dreſſed* up, into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my ſickneſs another chirurgeon *dreſſed* her. *Wiſem.*

5. To curry; to rub.

Our infirmities are ſo many, that we are forced to *dreſs* and tend horſes and aſſes, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Stood ready, ſhining all, and ſmoothly *dreſs'd. Dryd. Æn.*

6. To rectify; to adjuſt.

Adam! well may we labour ſtill to *dreſs*
This garden; ſtill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r,

7. To prepare for any purpoſe.

In Orkney they *dreſs* their leather with roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe.

When he *dreſſeth* the lamps he ſhall burn incenſe. *Ex.* xxx.

When you *dreſs* your young hops, cut away roots or ſprigs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dreſs*
For his fat grandſire ſome delicious meſs,
In feeding high his tutor will ſurpaſs,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cloaths; garment; habit.

Dreſſes laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obſcene was o'er his ſhoulders thrown,
A *dreſs* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.

Full *dreſs* creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*

3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

The men of pleaſure, *dreſs*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the perſon of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the taſk;
Her head alone will twenty *dreſſers* aſk. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. One

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.

Said he unto the *dreſſer* of his vineyard, Behold, theſe three years I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and ſo is all the meat:
What dogs are theſe? Where is the raſcal cook?
How durſt you, villains, bring it from the *dreſſer*,
And ſerve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakeſpeare.*
A mapple *dreſſer* in her hall ſhe had,
On which full many a ſlender meal ſhe made. *Dryden.*

When you take down diſhes, tip a dozen upon the *dreſſer.* *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.

The ſecond day after we took off the *dreſſings*, and found an eſchar made by the catheretick. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dreſſingroom*, if it were carefully ſearched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *dreſt*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaſt. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part. *Dryd. Juv.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages. *Drop, drip, dripple, dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler. Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *drypp.*]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar proceſſes on the ſurface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that paſſed over it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary ſuppreſſion of urine, may be cauſed by the ſtone's ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a compleat boſom. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

DRI'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd ſince his bleſt return:
So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will ſtill follow the impulſe of it, 'till ſomething interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way. *South's Sermons.*

2. Violence; courſe.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift. F. Q.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers ſtand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. A ſtorm; a ſhower.

Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak. K. John.*

6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works. *Hook.*

Their *drift* 'comes known, and they diſcover'd are;
For ſome, of many, will be falſe of courſe. *Daniel's C. War.*

8. Scope of a diſcourſe.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody. *Tillot. Pref.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

This by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than ſo many grains of ſand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. Thrown together on heaps.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; þyꞃlian, Saxon, from þuꞃᵹh, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to ſet the blunt end of the ſhank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my ſide lay kill'd. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *can.* 3.
Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackm. Creat.*

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn ſmall work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phraſe.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; ſhe *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and ſhe will drop him in his old age. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another, by the ſame arts they corrupt and ſqueeze him. *South's Sermons.*

6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.

Drill'd through the ſandy ſtratum every way,
The waters with the ſandy ſtratum riſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

7. To range troops. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

DRILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.

The way of tempering ſteel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical inſtruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are uſed for the making ſuch holes as punches will not conveniently ſerve for; as a piece of work that hath already its ſhape, and muſt have an hole or more made in it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecifick conſtitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon? *Locke.*

3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*

Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ꝺꞃıncan, Saxon.]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shak. Henry* IV.

She ſaid *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink alſo; ſo I *drank*, and ſhe made the camels *drink* alſo. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen.* ix. 21.

When delight is the only end, and reſts in itſelf, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.——For my part, I am ſorry it is turned to a *drinking.* *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.

I take your princely word for thoſe redreſſes.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakeſp. Henay* IV.

5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Sh. Macb.*

I'll *drink* to maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. 1 *Sa.* xxx. 12.

We have *drunken* our water for money. *Sam.* v. 4.

One man gives another a cup of poiſon, a thing as terrible as death; but at the ſame time he tells him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks* it off, and dies. *South's Sermons.*

Alexander,